

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 33

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GLOBE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
JULIUS CÆSAR, at 8 P. M. Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

GERMAN THEATRE.
DIE KÖNIGSCHILD, at 8 P. M.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MARRIED IN HASTE, at 8 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack.

STADY THEATRE.
CAPENHEIM GERMAN OPERA, at 8 P. M.

TIWOLI THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

COLONUM.
CANORAMA, 1 to 4 P. M. and 7 to 10 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
FALSE SHAME, at 8 P. M. Mr. Montrose.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
ROSE MICHEL, at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Fanny Davenport.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M. Mrs. G. C. Howard.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM.
THEATRE, at 8 P. M. Oliver Doud Byron. Matinee at 2 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EL TROVATORE, at 8 P. M. Mile. Titiens.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be colder, and clear or clearing.

THE HERALD BY FAST MAIL TRAINS.—News-dealers and the public will be supplied with the DAILY, WEEKLY AND SUNDAY HERALD, free of postage, by sending their orders direct to this office.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Gold advanced to 113 1/4 and closed at 113 1/8. Money on call loaned at from 5 to 7 per cent, ending at 5 1/2 per cent. Stocks were generally lower, with the market dull, and some evidences that the bulls are gathering their profits. Foreign exchange was firmer.

ROSCOE CONKLING AS A CANDIDATE.—The Sun says:—
Is there any good reason why Roscoe Conkling should not be the candidate for President of the republican party of New York?

No, we cannot see why he would not be a good candidate for the republican party.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE CARLISTS.—Continued, and the cable brings full details of the fighting in the North. If this activity is not relaxed the government may be able to keep its promise and bring the war to a speedy close.

THE KHEIVIE is evidently driving a good bargain with the English capitalists, and their French rivals are displeased accordingly. Perhaps in the end both sides will find that everything is fish which comes to the net of Ismail Pacha.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. Its latest revival is in the testimony taken before Commissioner Wright in the suit against William S. King. Before the examination closes it is possible the whole story will be told all over again.

A LONDON SOLICITOR is the latest reported defaulter. Honorable dealing among business men is no longer as proverbial as it was in the past, and the frequency of crimes like those of Winslow in Boston and Smith in London is undermining all faith in the honor of business men.

THE TRIAL OF RUBENSTEIN, charged with the murder of Sara Alexander, was begun in earnest yesterday, and some important testimony was elicited. The crime was one of singular interest, and as the evidence against the accused is purely circumstantial the case will attract much attention.

THE RESULTS OF THE FRENCH ELECTIONS are not clearly defined, but the discomfiture of the Bonapartists and the stability of the Republic are established. These are the facts which all earnest republicans were anxious to ascertain, and outside of these mere party groupings of the Senators chosen have little importance.

ENGLAND IN INDIA.—The English in India have fresh troubles in prospect. The nephew of the deposed Gwalior of Baroda has been banished for inciting rebellion; the Khan of Khelat is to be deposed, and a general rising throughout Beloochistan is feared. A crisis is imminent, and it is not impossible that Dismal will have a war where he least expected it.

THE RESOLUTION limiting the Presidential office to one term was discussed in the House of Representatives yesterday. Mr. Frye, of Maine, offering a substitute fixing the term of both the President and Vice President at six years after the 4th of March, 1885, and making a President who has held the office for two years ineligible to a re-election. It is likely the question will be acted upon to-day.

ROSCOE CONKLING AS A CANDIDATE.—The Sun says:—
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Secretary Fish and the Monroe Doctrine.

The London Times had yesterday a noteworthy leading article animadverting on the Cuban circular of Secretary Fish and his own personal explanation of it. Mr. Fish is treated with considerable severity by the Times, the substance of whose article is cabled as a special despatch to the Herald and printed this morning. It is too evident that there is a great deal of ground for the vigorous criticism of our London contemporary, and that Mr. Fish has, to use a slang phrase, "put his foot in it."

When his extraordinary circular was first brought to the public knowledge by the Herald despatch from Vienna the authenticity of the despatch was decided in a chorus of contradiction from journals supporting the administration. The ground of their strong declarations of disbelief was the alleged absurdity of supposing that Mr. Fish could so fly in the face of the Monroe doctrine as to invite European Powers to intervene in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere. The placid Secretary of State must have had his serenity of good deal ruffled when he read the complaisant journals whose ignorant scepticism and maladroitness rested on grounds which were a complete condemnation of his policy. He must have been mortified and astounded when he saw that those who had the greatest interest in defending him were constrained to deny the facts in order to shield him from blame. Their denials had the excuse of kindly intentioned ignorance; but Mr. Fish, who knew the facts, must have had "a fearful looking for of retribution" when the country should come to know that the very thing which his friends had discredited on the ground of impossible absurdity was a thing which he had done past recall and could not long conceal. In general popular apprehension, as interpreted by those who sincerely wished to support him, he had abandoned one of the most cherished and time-honored American principles and perpetrated a stupendous political blunder. Their prompt incredulity and their stubborn disbelief, which impelled them to deny the facts because the facts seemed so absurd, was such a condemnation of Mr. Fish as no statesman ever before received in the guise of honest friendship. The confident denials of the authenticity of the Herald's Vienna despatch, on the ground that it made Mr. Fish chargeable with an abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, showed that, in the opinion of his friends, his application to foreign Powers was utterly indefensible. They virtually told him that what he had really done, and they kindly disbelieved, was repugnant to the public sentiment of the country.

When at last concealment of the facts was no longer possible, and the correctness of the Herald's information was about to be vindicated by official statements, Mr. Fish sought, or at least permitted, an interview with the Washington correspondent of a friendly democratic journal, in which he undertook to explain his position and defend himself against the criticisms of the journals of his own party whose ignorant denials of the facts were a concession that he could not be defended on any other ground. In that interview he entered quite at large into the history of the Monroe doctrine and attempted to show that the popular conception of it is erroneous. This line of defence was an admission that he had gone counter to the Monroe doctrine as it is commonly understood. *Qui s'excuse s'accuse*, and Mr. Fish's attempt to explain away the Monroe doctrine in that interview was a virtual plea of guilty to having violated it in popular estimation. But the American people stand by the Monroe doctrine as they understand it and as it has been held for three generations. They are ready to maintain it and fight for it in its accepted sense; and in a government controlled by popular opinion it is absurd to go back and refine on the actual text and history of President Monroe's celebrated declaration. The country has accepted it for more than fifty years in its spirit, and not in its mere letter, which paid due regard to diplomatic reserve. The country has steadily indorsed it as it was meant, the popular heart not feeling itself bound by those forms of official decorum which this government is not at liberty to violate. The people stand behind the government and control it; they regard it as their servant and not their master; it is their own interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, which they have both the will and the power to enforce. If, therefore, Mr. Fish's attempting historical explanations had been correct they would have been to little purpose, since the people have the same right to declare their sentiments now that they had in 1823, and their present views of European interference on this continent are embodied in the ordinary and popular view of the Monroe doctrine.

But, in point of fact, Mr. Fish's explanations are historically untenable as well as repugnant to settled American sentiment. The London Times is perfectly correct in maintaining, against the assertion of Mr. Fish, that the Monroe doctrine never received the assent of Mr. Canning. The Times, however, seems to fall into the same error as Mr. Fish in confounding things that are essentially distinct. In that celebrated Message of President Monroe there are two different declarations, occurring in different parts of the Message. One of those declarations was suggested by Mr. Canning to Mr. Rush, our then Minister at London, and there can be no question that Mr. Canning heartily approved of that part of the Message. It was the foundation of his grandiloquent boast that he "had called a new world into existence to redress the balances of the old." Now, the sophistry practised by Mr. Fish in the interview on which the London Times comments consists in laying the other declaration quite out of view and treating the part suggested by Mr. Canning as if it were the whole of the Monroe doctrine. That part had in view the supposed intention of the so-called Holy Alliance to interfere in the quarrel between Spain and her colonies and assist her in reducing them to subjection.

The other question which led to the other

declaration in Mr. Monroe's Message arose from a different quarter. It grew out of the claims of Russia and the claims of England on the Pacific coast, and that separate declaration contains the really characteristic part of the Monroe doctrine. The Times would have been entirely accurate in asserting that Mr. Canning never assented to the Monroe doctrine and never proposed it to Mr. Rush if it had only made this distinction between the two declarations of the Message and had confined its denial to the one which contains the real gist of the Monroe doctrine. That the declaration against colonization, and not against the supposed designs of the Holy Alliance, was the one which has taken such deep root in the public mind, is proved by the whole subsequent history of the Monroe doctrine. We cannot at present go into that subject in detail, although there is an interesting thread of history which might be traced. We will merely cite one signal instance of the official interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, which shows that the real source of the doctrine is that declaration of Mr. Monroe in which Mr. Canning had no part. President Polk, in his annual Message, December 4, 1845, had occasion to make a very formal reassertion of the Monroe doctrine; but he made no allusion whatever to the Canning-Rush declaration, and rested it entirely on the other declaration of President Monroe, which he quoted at length. It is a well established historical fact that that part of Mr. Monroe's celebrated Message was not acquiesced in by England. Mr. Richard H. Dana, in the long note of more than a dozen pages on the Monroe doctrine which he inserted in his edition of "Wharton's International Law," clearly points out the distinction between the two separate declarations, and says:—"It is well known that neither Great Britain nor Russia assented to the position taken by Mr. Adams and now publicly announced by the President under his advice; for those Powers had plans of extending their colonization and occupation, and contended that portions of the country were still open thereto in the principles of public law." The London Times is, therefore, quite correct in impugning Mr. Fish's historical statements.

Castelar on European Topics.

To-day we print the second letter of Señor Castelar. It is a brilliant and lucid survey of Europe from the standpoint of a social and political philosopher, who goes just deeply enough to touch the marrow of the great topics of the day and to indicate those relations of great problems to one another which give the subject what unity it possesses. From the Herzegovinian revolt, and an account of the Servians, he glides naturally to an appreciation of the condition of Turkey; and from the Gordian knot of Oriental complication turns easily to the relations of England to Russia and Turkey, and so comes to consider the respective attitudes of English parties in foreign politics related to England. As was inevitable, he regards the conduct of British foreign relations and the liberals as failing in this respect by their commercial spirit, which has made them unable to comprehend any rational advantage of which it was impossible to state the cash value. In conceding that one act of Mr. Disraeli's has maintained the prestige of his party in this respect he does not notice the droll circumstance that this one act of the great party of the non-commercial spirit was a commercial act. It is rather queer that a downright bargain like that of the purchase of the Suez shares should give occasion to trumpet the aristocratic spirit of the Tory party over the commercial spirit of their opponents, particularly as this act the more closely it is regarded appears the more likely never to have any but a commercial significance. Señor Castelar's account of Ferdinand Lesseps is a felicitous portraiture of one of the notable men of our time.

AN ADVERTISEMENT—AND A GOOD ONE.—George Stady has advertised himself very neatly in a Paris paper lately. He printed in the *Figaro* his card, with the right hand lower corner turned, and with a note to "the two hundred and sixty-four French officers of the Army of Metz" who had frequented his "American restaurant" in Hamburg during their captivity in Germany, informing them where they might see him in Paris throughout the month of February. In explanation of this quaint advertisement the *Figaro* states that while at Hamburg the officers in question boarded at this restaurant and were often very short of money, but never got short commons on that account; that when they left they all owed more or less to Stady for meals or for borrowed money, and that since they have sent forward their cash from garrisons in all parts of France and Algeria and paid the last cent. Everybody this way will be very glad to hear that there was that sort of a restaurant in Hamburg, and will admire the good memory of our countryman's gallant guests.

ROSCOE CONKLING AS A CANDIDATE.—The Sun says:—
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ABOUT THOSE UNION SOLDIERS.—A number of disabled Union soldiers have been removed from the little places they held in the Post Office of the House of Representatives. We gave a list of their names the other day. We have not heard that they have been re-appointed. Will not Mr. Speaker Kerr make haste to tell the Postmaster of the House that he must put these men back? There is an indecency in this summary kicking out of these petty places of the poor fellows who spoiled their lives in the service of the Union. We do not suppose that the democratic leaders would like to be held responsible for it, but if the men are not put back soon the public will put the failure upon them.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S NOTE has been presented to the Porte, and a speedy answer is promised. The Sultan will have to succumb to the demands of the great Powers, and in the end a reform of some kind will be attempted. Andrassy's scheme may be accepted, but whether it will be carried out is a different matter.

The Tariff Bill.

We suppose no rational creature expects that the Tariff bill, which has been introduced and referred, will pass both houses and become a law. The manner of its appearance is such as to tempt and almost provoke the Committee on Ways and Means to pay it scant respect. It is not their bill, but the bill of Mr. Morrison, acting, not in his capacity as chairman of the committee, but as an individual member of the House. Even if it had been prepared by Mr. Morrison himself, instead of by Mr. J. S. Moore, who is not a member either of the committee or the House, the impropriety of ushering it into Congress in the way he has would be all the same. If he chooses to accept the work of another as his own nobody has a right to complain, especially since he allows the real author of the bill publicly to wear the credit of framing it. Mr. Morrison has made the bill as fully his own by adoption as it would have been by actual paternity. If he were not the chairman nor a member of the Committee on Ways and Means his introduction of such a bill, whether framed by himself or another, would be perfectly proper and entirely respectful to the committee. But his official position as its head alters the case.

The Committee on Ways and Means consists of nine members, presumed to have been selected for their ability and their knowledge of fiscal questions. By the rules of the House its committees keep their deliberations secret, and it is not in order for a member to refer to anything done in committee. A strict enforcement of this rule is of altogether more importance in the Committee on Ways and Means than in any other, since the prices of commodities are affected by changes or the prospect of changes in the rates of taxation, and speculators stand ready to avail themselves of such knowledge if they can get it. It might, therefore, be fairly argued that Mr. Morrison himself does not expect the success of this bill, because if he did he would be bound, as chairman of the committee, to observe the usual precautions against playing into the hands of speculators. It was right enough for him to employ Mr. Moore to supply the defects of his own knowledge, but he should have reserved the results for use in the committee. Unlike ordinary members of the House, he has free and constant access to the committee, and can bring to its notice any fiscal measure he pleases without the circuitous publicity of proposing it in the House for reference. It was not respectful to the committee to attempt to forestall its action by producing a tariff bill complete in all its details in advance of the deliberations and votes of its members. Of course they will not accept such a bill as a whole, and perhaps not any part of it. They will do the duty for which they were appointed, and if they report a new tariff it will be the result of their own discussions and deliberations. They do not yet know how much money it will be necessary to raise, nor can they know until the Committee on Appropriations has determined the scale of expenses. A tariff should be framed with due regard to the proposed expenditures of the government, and a reduction of twenty or fifty millions in the appropriations would require a different distribution of the duties among various articles as well as different rates. A well constructed tariff is a thing of wise adaptations, and for the chairman of Ways and Means to go out into the street and pick up a tariff ready made is as incongruous as it would be to go into a shop and buy a suit of ready made clothes for a man whom he had never seen, not knowing whether the proposed wearer were tall or short, stout or lean. The Committee on Ways and Means will probably reject Mr. Morrison's ready made garment and take the measure of the expenditures before cutting out a revenue to fit them.

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The Reference Abuse.

One of the most deplorable features of the old Tammany rule was the bad influence it exercised over the courts. The corruption of the judiciary in the days of the Ring is a matter of history. There has been a marked improvement in the personal character of our judges since the overthrow of the Tweed régime. Probably no present occupant of the Bench would allow a political leader to influence his action on the Bench and control his decisions. But when a judge allows a political party to dispense the patronage of his court and to dictate his appointments of referees in pending suits he makes a dangerous stride toward a complete surrender of his judicial independence and purity. Since "reformed" Tammany took possession of the city government and of some of the judicial offices over a year ago the list of referees appointed by the courts shows how completely the selections have been under the control of political influences. It is the "Gratz" business over again. We have before us two copies of the legal paper, one of October 6, 1875, and the other of January 20, 1876. In these appear the names of the following Tammany office-holders appointed as referees by Tammany judges:—Edward D. Gale, Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, referee in ten suits; Thomas Boese, Clerk of the Superior Court, referee in six suits; William Sinclair, Clerk of Supreme Court, Chambers, referee in twelve suits; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, referee in five suits—besides the following, who are referees in a number of cases each:—William S. Kelley, Deputy Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; Thomas H. Landon, Deputy Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; Joseph Meeks, Clerk of the Superior Court; William H. Boyd, Corporation Attorney; H. D. Purroy, Alderman, and the brothers of four of the judges.

It seems to be improper that a political ring should thus swallow up all the referee business, without regard to the wishes or interests of the parties to the suits in which they are appointed. It is a wrong and

dangerous principle to suffer the clerks and deputy clerks of courts to fill such positions. They are well enough paid without them; the clerks receiving six thousand dollars a year and the deputies five thousand dollars. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature by Senator Bixby correcting this evil, and it should become a law. But it would be well to add to it a provision that in all suits where both plaintiff and defendant agree upon a referee the appointment of the person thus selected shall be imperative upon the judge.

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French Politics.

At least one hundred of the Senators just elected in France are republicans of that moderate sort by whom the reasonable restraints of government are not regarded as oppression and tyranny, and at least fifty of the seventy-five Senators chosen by the Assembly some weeks since are republicans of the same character. It results, therefore, that in a body of three hundred members one-half are men who can practically co-operate in support of the new constitution and the republican system; and all the other factions taken together at most only equal the republicans in number. It is not possible to conceive a more salutary distribution of parties than this presents. For all the ordinary measures of administration, for the legitimate, proper, effective legislation in the Senate, the republican supporters of the constitution have all the votes they want. No merely factious opposition can embarrass them, since the opposition elements, all further from one another than from the republicans, will never act altogether on ordinary measures. But if a case arises where Bonapartists and Orleansists, legitimists and red republicans can all cast their votes together in pursuit of some common object, even then they cannot prevail unless a section of the moderate rational republicans shall act with them. If united, therefore, they must be united in opposition to some measure as to the wisdom of which certain republicans are themselves doubtful before their opposition can be effective; and this is just the time at which it is best that the republicans should be restrained. It is well that they should not be able to carry any measure as to which any respectable section of the republicans can be arrayed against the party.

Evidently this result of the election must have two important consequences. It must affect very greatly the elections for the choice of a new Assembly, and it must change the Ministry. In every country there are a great many who want to vote with those who win; but in no other country has this disposition a power in any way comparable to that it exercises in France; and the mere fact that in two such conflicts as that in the Assembly and that before the people the republicans appear to equal in number all the other parties together will greatly strengthen this party for another trial. But the republicans have not won in any ordinary conflict in the late elections. They have won against an extreme use of the power of the government in favor of their opponents, against a resolute and indisputable determination of the Ministry to give all possible aid and comfort to a party committed to the support of monarchy. They have also won in defiance of a distribution of the electoral power which directly and flagrantly assisted the Bonapartists. Facts like this imply and prove that the republican party is the party that has a deep hold on the confidence of the people; and this must appear more clearly still in the vote for the formation of the House that is supposed in all political systems to reflect more faithfully the temper of the nation. As to the Ministry, M. Buffet's exclusion is, of course, the necessary result. In the late "crisis" that gentleman endeavored to force the retirement of M. Say and M. Dufaure because they were republicans, and therefore not in sympathy with the will of the nation. Now he must retire, acknowledging that this rule applies to him, because he is not a republican.

Chronic Diseases.

The new hospital, to build which a committee of gentlemen are endeavoring to secure funds, will be, if ever constructed, an important addition to our city charities. No other really great city of Christendom is without such an institution, and in some great cities there are several such. In hospitals, however, this city is especially poor. We have several establishments supported as public charities by religious denominations—and the Roosevelt Hospital is a fine though not a very useful establishment—but we have not one decent or properly constructed or administered establishment conducted at the expense of the city. The new project is to secure wards for the proper treatment of those who are loosely called "incurables," and who, on account of this very classification, are excluded from the other hospitals whose space is too precious to permit any one man to have a bed for a year or two. Naturally the proposition to provide beds for the remainder of their lives for all persons afflicted with diseases really or nominally incurable might alarm the charitable, and no project can contemplate so large a scheme; but there are many cases in which such a provision would be the most praiseworthy exercise of humanity, and the enterprise should have the encouragement of all charitably disposed persons.

THE DEBT OF THE DISTRICT was the chief topic of debate in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Bayard, Mr. Thurman and Mr. Morton taking the lead in the discussion. Whatever the past may require in the way of investigation or discussion it is clearly the duty of Congress to provide the District with an efficient government, and we trust this will be done at the present session.

BERMACK has been out-generalled by the Parliamentary tactics of the ultramontanes on a question touching the ecclesiastical laws; but, like all victories of this kind, the triumph is only temporary. The German government will have its war in the end,

Shall Shop Girls Walk?

A correspondent writes to complain of the epistle of Mr. Bergh, in which that humanitarian says that if he should stop a car and oblige the passengers and the shop girls to walk home in the slush and snow that the Herald, among others, would make a terrible ado about his using his arbitrary authority, &c. Our correspondent wants to know why the shop girls should be obliged to walk when most of them are thinly clad and few among the hundreds are able to buy a pair of overshoes, and thereby may take their death of cold just because some horse, in Mr. Bergh's opinion, is a little distressed. To clinch his argument the writer adds:—"I know a family, father and mother over seventy years of age, and an invalid daughter that has not been out of the house in seven years, who are supported by the work of two shop girls, and they are about three miles from it, and have to depend on the cars to do it."

It will be seen that the painful burden of this epistle is whether the overcrowding of the street cars is to be discontinued at the expense of poor shop girls, who will be compelled to walk in consequence. Our correspondent evidently has not fully considered the question he undertakes to discuss, and he berates Mr. Bergh terribly simply because his own premises are false. What the Herald has been contending for is that the shop girls and everybody else shall both ride and be able to sit while riding, instead of being compelled to stand, as nowadays. It would certainly be better for those gentle creatures who are supporting an aged father and mother and an invalid sister if they were always sure of a seat in the street car going to and coming from their work. To gain such an advantage as this temporary inconvenience of stopping overloaded cars and compelling the victims of the street railways to walk might be borne with comparative patience, though it is not impossible that people who have consented for years to be packed into these vehicles would grumble outrageously if required to bear their share of the inconvenience necessary to reform. What is wanted is a seat for every passenger and plenty of cars to accommodate every person who desires to ride. When these wants are supplied there will no longer be a question whether shop girls shall walk, and to gain these even Mr. Bergh may suffer with patience the bitter shafts of irate correspondents who write to the newspapers.

GENERAL GRANT'S ASPIRATIONS for a third term, it seems, are not yet at an end, and a story reaches us from Washington that the President has declared that if he cannot secure his own nomination he will at least designate his successor. The story is certainly a characteristic one, and it shows, if nothing more, that the third-term dangles has not yet entirely passed away. The designation of his successor by General Grant, in so far as the Cincinnati Convention can accomplish the President's wishes, is within his power; but it remains to be seen whether he can designate himself. Whoever the President's choice may be, that part of the story which declares that it is not Blaine, Morton or Brewster cannot fail to be interesting to these gentlemen.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Winslow is nearing Schiedam, where he will probably take some more snatches.

Mrs. Senator Sargent quietly encourages the woman's suffrage movement in Washington.

Postmaster General Marshall Jewell was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday on his way to Washington.

Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, arrived in the city yesterday from Washington and is at the New Hotel.

The press of the country, republican and democratic, seem to agree that S. S. Cox has talked himself to death.

Mr. Emerson says that "the essence of all jokes, of all comedy, seems to be an honest or well-intended half-truth."

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is on her way to California, Japan, China and India, whence she will return in eighteen months.

David Dudley Field has for some years been trying to buy the old gambrel-roofed house in Haddam, Conn., where he first saw the light.

In Japan the camellia grows wild, while the girls are cultivated. In more civilized countries the camellia is cultivated, while the girls grow wild.

The London *Weekly World* says, according to a cable telegram, that Professor John Tyndall will shortly marry the daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Claud Hamilton.

Speaking of Governor Hayes, of Ohio, the *Chicago Journal* says that as a compromise candidate he ranks with Mr. Wheeler, of New York, and a legion of other possibilities.

Colonel Valentine Baker's wife has not got a divorce, as was stated, but, on the contrary, visits him daily in prison, and at the expiration of his term will come with him to this country.

A party of native Roman Catholics, some thirty or forty in number, living in Tussock, Yeda, propose to petition the government to remove all impediments to the free and open exercise of Christianity.

It has long been known that air which has been thoroughly freed from floating particles by the action of acids or other means, will not produce life, and it may now be accepted as an axiom that air which has lost its power of scattering light has also lost its power of producing life.

The last mail from the Cape of Good Hope brings the announcement that Mr. Ross Johnston, M. L. A., is about to proceed to China to make arrangements for the importation of coolie labor. The British government will allow \$25 each for every Chinaman delivered at the Cape up to 1,000.

A writer in the *Saturday Review* two or three years ago called attention to a case frequently observable on the Continent of Europe. Parties of English and American travellers, he said, when brought near each other by accident—on a Rhine steamer, at a Swiss hotel, or elsewhere—almost invariably drew apart into hostile camps; and if a stranger from abroad happened to enter the other, he was regarded suspiciously as an emissary from the enemy.

We learn with satisfaction that Mr. De Lancy Kane, who has shown so honorable an enthusiasm in establishing a line of coaches in this vicinity, driven by gentleman, after the model of those which have proved so successful in London, will, with the opening of spring, establish a line of coaches to New Rochelle to be driven by himself. The undertaking will involve a large investment—not less, we suppose, than \$25,000. It will require of Mr. Kane steady work and a degree of persistency which would discourage a less enthusiastic lover of driving. Twenty-five horses will be necessary for the running of the line, and they will all be of the best stock, fit to make twelve miles an hour, and the coaches will be of the best modern English style. The drive to New Rochelle along the Sound is one of the most beautiful of New York, over a good road and through scenery always attractive. Mr. Kane is giving the public an opportunity to obtain coach drives under circumstances so delightful, is enabled to add and will receive the thanks of all pleasure lovers, who will simultaneously show their appreciation by taking advantage of the opportunity he will offer them. We also learn that on the North River a line of coaches, driven by gentlemen coachmen will probably be started—*See 2nd page of yesterday's paper.*